

New Claim 22

New claim 22 has been presented for prosecution on the merits. It is believed that new claim 22 is instantly patentable at least for the reasons set forth above.

Information Disclosure Statement

The Examiner is thanked for considering the Information Disclosure Statement filed April 17, 2006, and for making an initialed PTO-1449 form of record.

However, two Patent Abstracts of Japan documents have been crossed through and not initialed. For the Examiner's convenience, copies of the Patent Abstracts of Japan documents are appended to this paper.

The Examiner is accordingly respectfully requested to make a fully initialed PTO-1449 form of record in the next Official Action.

Conclusion

The rejections are believed to have been overcome, obviated, or rendered moot, and no issues remain. The Examiner is cordially respectfully requested to place the application in condition for allowance and to issue a Notice of Allowability.

Should there be any matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX:

The Appendix includes the following item(s):

- ☒ - a terminal disclaimer
- ☒ - Patent Abstracts of Japan for Japan Patent Application
Publication Nos. 57-200793 and 63-013999

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 57-200793

(43)Date of publication of application : 09.12.1982

(51)Int.Cl. F17C 5/00

(21)Application number : 56-084568

(71)Applicant : SAGAMI ASECHIREN KK

(22)Date of filing : 02.06.1981

(72)Inventor : SAGA NOBUO

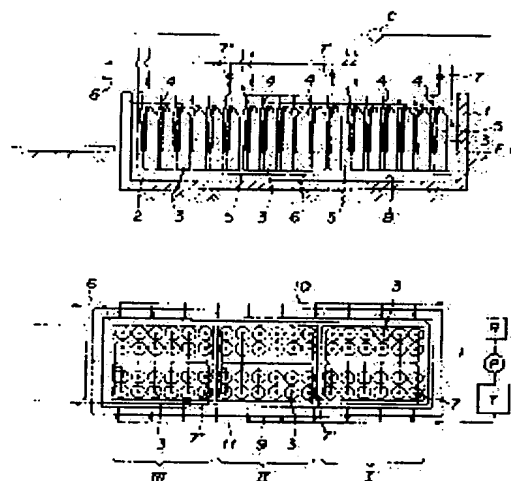
TAKAHASHI SHINICHI

(54) FILLING METHOD FOR MOLTEN ACETYLENE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To make it possible to fill acetylene into bombs in a short time at a pressure lower than a regulated pressure and to make it possible to discover a gas leak immediately by a method wherein the bombs are immersed in a cooling liquid within a cooling tank so as to be cooled and then compressed acetylene is put into the bombs to the full while the bombs are kept immersed in the cooling liquid.

CONSTITUTION: An aqueous solution 2 containing about 30% of ethylene glycol serving as the cooling liquid is poured into the cooling tank and the bombs 3 are immersed into the solution 2 while they are suspended by a crane C. In this case, flexible pipes 5 fixed to the top ends of valves 4 corresponding to the individual bombs 3 are connected to the bombs prior to the insertion of the bombs into the cooling liquid so that the pipes 5 are also immersed into the cooling liquid 2 together with the bombs. The bombs thus pre-cooled are filled with the compressed acetylene through a supply pipe 6. Consequently, the heat of solution of the acetylene is adsorbed by the bombs and therefore, the elevation of temperature at the time of filling the acetylene into the bombs is controlled to a low level.



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 63-013999

(43)Date of publication of application : 21.01.1988

(51)Int.Cl.

F17C 5/06

(21)Application number : 61-154857

(71)Applicant : NICHIGOU ASECHIREN KK

(22)Date of filing : 01.07.1986

(72)Inventor : NISHIDA MINORU
KOTANI YASUO

(54) FILLING METHOD FOR HIGH PURITY ACETYLENE GAS

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To fill acetylene in a short time without reducing its purity when a high purity acetylene gas is filled in an acetylene container, by maintaining the acetylene container in a low temperature condition.

CONSTITUTION: Acetylene is filled into an acetylene container 8 via a flowmeter 9 and a valve 10. The acetylene container 8 is immersed in a refrigerant tank 7 cooled to -20°C using dry ice and ethanol as a refrigerant, and is maintained in a low temperature condition. Thus, without reducing the purity of acetylene, acetylene can be filled in an extremely low pressure as compared with the former method and further in a short time.

